

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF THE
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE OPERATIONS AND ELECTIONS**

**Eightieth Session
May 30, 2019**

The Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections was called to order by Chair Sandra Jauregui at 5:22 p.m. on Thursday, May 30, 2019, in Room 3142 of the Legislative Building, 401 South Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4406 of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building, 555 East Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada. Copies of the minutes, including the Agenda ([Exhibit A](#)), the Attendance Roster ([Exhibit B](#)), and other substantive exhibits, are available and on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau and on the Nevada Legislature's website at www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/80th2019.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Assemblywoman Sandra Jauregui, Chair
Assemblyman Ozzie Fumo, Vice Chair
Assemblyman Skip Daly
Assemblyman Glen Leavitt
Assemblyman William McCurdy II
Assemblywoman Brittney Miller
Assemblywoman Daniele Monroe-Moreno
Assemblyman Tom Roberts
Assemblywoman Selena Torres

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:

Assemblyman John Hambrick (excused)

GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:

Senator Pat Spearman, Senate District No. 1
Senator James A. Settelmeyer, Senate District No. 17

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Carol Stonefield, Committee Policy Analyst
Catherine Bodenstein, Committee Secretary
Melissa Loomis, Committee Assistant



OTHERS PRESENT:

Jaina Moan, External Affairs Director, Nevada Chapter, The Nature Conservancy
Leo M. Drozdoff, representing The Nature Conservancy; and Albemarle Corporation
Alfredo T. Alonso, representing Ormat Technologies Inc.
Lindsay Knox, representing Nevada Home Builders Association
Jessica Ferrato, representing Solar Energy Industries Association

Chair Jauregui:

[Roll was called.] We will get started on our agenda. The first item on our agenda is Senate Concurrent Resolution 1 (1st Reprint). We will open the hearing.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 1 (1st Reprint): Directs the Legislative Committee on Energy to conduct an interim study concerning the development of renewable energy and clean energy resources in this State. (BDR R-117)

Senator Pat Spearman, Senate District No. 1:

It is an honor to be here today to introduce Senate Concurrent Resolution 1 (1st Reprint), which brings to the forefront of legislative discussion the critical issue of renewable energy and the development of renewable and clean energy resources here in Nevada. This resolution represents just one piece of the larger puzzle that ultimately creates a comprehensive and valuable overall energy strategy for the State of Nevada.

Nevada enjoys a rather diverse renewable energy portfolio. We have a number of renewable energy projects. Currently, Nevadans benefit from at least 20 geothermal projects; 11 solar projects; and nearly one dozen wind, biomass, hydro, waste heat, and other renewable energy projects.

As the resolution notes, renewable energy resource programs administered by the state have the potential to unleash vast renewable energy resources throughout Nevada and, as a result, put our state at the forefront of renewable energy development. The foundations of this critical development are rooted in Nevada's expansive and, at least so far, largely untapped potential for renewable energy and clean energy resources. Nevada has great potential for additional development of solar energy, waste heat to power, combined heat and power, and energy storage technology.

Additionally, Nevada has yet-to-be-developed geothermal resources that are more substantial than in any other state. The only other state with more geothermal resources than Nevada is our neighbor to the west, California. There are large deposits of lithium, which are currently the only deposits producing lithium for use in the United States, and are largely untapped and undeveloped. Geothermal energy has the smallest carbon footprint of any form of renewable energy and can be used across a wide spectrum of temperatures.

As you can see, systematic studies are needed to better locate these renewable energy resources and to analyze the feasibility for developing such resources. We need to determine the best methods for renewable energy extraction, and evaluate if initial support is needed to assist entrepreneurial industries in developing these resources.

So here is what S.C.R. 1 (R1) does. I would like to address the scope of the study set forth in this resolution. The Legislative Committee on Energy must partner or consult with representatives of the Nevada System of Higher Education to examine ways to improve the training of workers in the renewable energy and lithium extraction industries. This will include ways to construct, develop, improve, maintain, and repair renewable energy facilities and systems. Additionally, the study should include an in-depth look into the components of those facilities and those systems. Further, in conducting this study, the Energy Committee must partner or consult with the private sector, such as existing renewable energy and lithium extraction industries in Nevada, and consider input by other stakeholders such as clean energy developers, nongovernmental organizations, and professionals with expertise in energy transmission and the electric grid.

If feasible, the Committee may enter into a contract or agreement with the University of Nevada, Reno; the University of Nevada, Las Vegas; and the Desert Research Institute for gathering the data concerning the assessment and development of renewable and clean energy. It would also include a cost-benefit analysis of the various sources of supply of energy, such as combined heat and power, demand-side energy conservation resources, geothermal facilities, natural gas plants, solar resources, and waste heat to power, from obtaining the energy to the delivery of the energy, and of the energy services that are needed.

The study should include the feasibility of using clean energy resources, lithium resources for various applications, and renewable energy resources for various applications to include:

- The potential for converting existing mines into clean energy resources.
- The potential for using geothermal energy in governmental offices, prisons, universities, and other major facilities in Nevada.
- The methods for incentivizing the use of renewable energy resources, including on-site generation, in the construction of new homes and buildings.
- Economic and regulatory barriers preventing maximum implementation of clean energy resources including, without limitation, barriers to fully utilizing existing disturbed lands as locations for clean energy resources.
- The potential for developing geothermal resources for individual mines and mining districts.

I would like to say at this point, Madam Chair and Committee members, you all may remember—those of you who were here last session—a bill that I brought that would have positioned us as the winners of the FORGE project. That stands for Frontier Observatory for Research in Geothermal Energy. That is a project that is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy. There were 2 finalists out of 27 that had participated in the initial study; those were Nevada and Utah. Unfortunately, Nevada did not get it; Utah did. We can still help our universities, especially our flagship universities, to get to that Tier 1 status with this type of research and development (R&D).

You will notice here that this study does not—does not—does not—come with a fiscal note, as it does not for the other study, Senate Concurrent Resolution 3 (1st Reprint). No fiscal note, why? Because we are tasking the interim Energy Committee that is already in existence for doing this type of work. The benefit of this will be great, not just for Nevadans today, but I believe it will be great for Nevadans tomorrow. We are living in a world where industry, technology, innovation, and all those things are changing at nanosecond speed.

One of the things that we have not done well here in Nevada is look at all of our abundant resources and tap those resources and develop them so that we can have more of a diverse economy and create more jobs, so that people who are looking at Nevada—especially manufacturing, advanced manufacturing—will see Nevada as a plausible place to expand, to grow, or even to plant a new business.

One of the good things about geothermal—and you will probably hear this from some of the other people who come to testify—is that it is an advanced manufacturing magnet because of what it does to reduce the operational costs of those large buildings and industries, such as Tesla, and all that they reduce in terms of operating costs for heating, cooling, lighting, and that sort of thing, can be put back either into R&D or it can go back to their stockholders. This is a really good bill, a really good bill. I would urge your support of this.

We have the Legislative Committee on Energy, universities, the Desert Research Institute, and a host of other organizations—academic and nonacademic organizations—that we have already spoken with. Many of them were part of the presentation we made last session. During the interim, we came back together and tried to figure out—even though we did not get FORGE—how can we still move ahead as a state and tap those resources while at the same time help some of our flagship universities get to that Tier 1 status? If you have ever been associated with academia and been a professor or a staff member, you know that one of the things they always say is, If you do not research, you will perish. I think the correct phrase is: Publish or perish. That is one of the best ways to get to a Tier 1 status.

With us having these types of resources in Nevada, there is no reason that both of our flagship universities as well as community colleges cannot benefit from this type of research. With that, I will take any questions that you have.

Oh, and by the way, Madam Chair, with your indulgence, I would like to give a shout-out to my legislator, Assemblywoman Monroe-Moreno, who was acknowledged by U.S. Senator Kamala Harris for her work with eliminating the private prisons here in Nevada. Good work.

Chair Jauregui:

Members, do you have any questions for our presenter? I think you have some support from our Vice Chair. He likes the bill. Are there any questions? Seeing none, we will open it up to testimony in support.

Jaina Moan, External Affairs Director, Nevada Chapter, The Nature Conservancy:

The mission of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is to conserve the lands and waters on which all life depends. The Nature Conservancy supports policies that move the United States toward a robust clean energy economy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the electricity sector. At the same time, we feel that it is necessary to site renewable energy development in low-impact, low-conflict areas that minimize adverse effects to ecosystems, wildlife, and the many other users of our lands.

Land use conflicts can slow down projects and impede development if they are not addressed on the front end. One way to avoid conflict is to site renewable energy development on lands that are already impacted by prior economic uses. The Nature Conservancy has recently initiated a program called Mining the Sun to identify mine lands and brownfields that are suitable for renewable energy development. These lands are already disturbed. They are frequently located close to existing transmission lines, and they are suitable, in that sense, for additional development. Creative solutions such as this, that concentrate renewable deployment on mine lands and brownfields can be a win-win-win—for rural economies, for mining companies, and for renewable developers.

So why am I telling you all of this? We feel that great opportunity exists for renewable development on mine lands and brownfields in this state. A preliminary analysis conducted by TNC and the Rocky Mountain Institute in 2018 revealed that there are 2.8 million acres of post-production mine lands and brownfields in Nevada that are suitable for renewable energy generation. To gain a better understanding of the opportunity, TNC recommended additions for this concurrent resolution. We appreciate that Senator Spearman included those additions, which were a proposed friendly amendment to the original bill. This amendment is reflected in S.C.R. 1 (R1).

Moving forward, TNC is interested in engaging with the Legislature, the Office of Energy within the Office of the Governor, the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, mining companies, utility companies, solar developers, and other stakeholders such as this Committee to ensure that the deployment of renewable energy resources has minimal impact to the ecosystems, wildlife, and public lands in Nevada. We urge the Committee to pass S.C.R. 1 (R1).

Leo M. Drozdoff, representing The Nature Conservancy; and Albemarle Corporation:

I have two clients that are interested in supporting S.C.R. 1 (R1). The first is The Nature Conservancy, and you just heard from Ms. Moan, so I will not add to that. The second is Albemarle Corporation. They are the world's leading producer of lithium. They also happen to be the owners of the Silver Peak lithium mine located in Silver Peak, Nevada, which is, at present, the only lithium-producing facility in the United States. They are very interested in working under this S.C.R. 1 (R1). They also appreciate the work that Senator Spearman has put into this effort. They look forward to sharing information, and they look forward to benefiting from the process as well.

Alfredo T. Alonso, representing Ormat Technologies Inc.:

I am here on behalf of Ormat Technologies Inc. Ormat has 1,300 employees in the state of Nevada. They are based in Nevada and have a new manufacturing plant in Nevada. They have about 900 megawatts of energy worldwide, about 300 of those in Nevada. It was not that long ago that Senator Settlemeyer helped us change the statutes. Geothermal was kept out of the renewable energy definition, believe it or not, at one time. It has the smallest footprint of any renewable energy source, and it has baseload, which means it is always going at 100 miles an hour, 24/7. That is important because, obviously, energy changes in the state of Nevada and prices drop, knowing as much as we can about geothermal and where you can locate these facilities. There are about 1,500 megawatts of discovered geothermal out there with thousands more undiscovered. So Nevada is ripe for this type of development. Ormat also builds batteries. So now—battery and solar—they have extended into those areas for many applications that are in this resolution. Again, I think it is very important, and it will be the future of energy in this state.

Lindsay Knox, representing Nevada Home Builders Association:

Builders in the Nevada Home Builders Association want to build homes that utilize renewable energy features, lower the energy footprint of homes, and reduce carbon emissions from a home. Home buyers increasingly are demanding renewable energy and carbon reduction in their new homes. The state has a policy to increase the use of renewable energy, reduce dependence on fossil fuels, and lower carbon emissions. Unfortunately, building codes aimed at energy efficiency are lagging behind technology and continue to favor traditional efficiency measures that have been in place for decades over measures like on-site generation, which can significantly lower the carbon footprint of the home. The interim study will provide additional opportunities to study how to best modernize building codes to not only achieve energy efficiency, but to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and promote renewable energy. The home-building industry looks forward to participating in the interim study in hopes of coming back to this body with commonsense legislation in 2021.

Jessica Ferrato, representing Solar Energy Industries Association:

Solar Energy Industries Association represents roughly 1,000 member companies across the United States that include installers, developers, sales and marketing folks, et cetera. We are here in support of the bill. We want to thank Senator Spearman for all of her work and her inclusive nature in putting this policy together. We appreciate it, the policy, and look

forward to working through the interim with her on this study. Specifically in the resolution, we appreciate the provisions on accommodation of solar with home building and looking at the codes, as well as all other renewable things she plans to evaluate.

Chair Jauregui:

Members, do you have any questions? [There were none.] Is there anyone else who wishes to testify in support? [There was no one.] Is there anyone in opposition? [There was no one.] Is there anybody in neutral? [There was no one.] Senator Spearman, do you have any final remarks?

Senator Spearman:

I will be really brief. I appreciate the support we have received from—if you noticed—a multiplicity of industries and businesses for this project. This will be something that will, no doubt, be a game changer for Nevada. About a year ago, a year and a half ago—I am a part of the National Conference of State Legislatures' Task Force on Energy Supply—we had a meeting at the University of California San Diego and looked at all the things that California is doing in terms of renewable energy, combining wind, combining battery storage, solar, and whatnot. All of that. So they are going like gangbusters, and they do not have nearly the amount of all the combined resources that we do here in Nevada.

Also, if you look at some of the things that are happening globally in terms of energy policies and renewable energy resources, you will see that right now Europe is far outpacing us in terms of research, development, reinvestment, and those sorts of things. So this gives us another opportunity to do that.

Finally, I will say this. I think the most poignant piece that will really emphasize the need for this is that many of us look at OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and think they are only involved with fossil fuels. Well, guess what? They have started to invest in renewable energy resources and testing out how they might be involved. I think that sends a very clear signal that if OPEC is also doing R&D in this area, there is something going on that we really want to be a part of.

As I said before, I have two studies—neither one of them has a fiscal note because this is something that we want the interim Energy Committee to do and they are already a statutory committee, so no money.

[Submitted but not discussed in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1 (1st Reprint) ([Exhibit C](#)), ([Exhibit D](#)), and ([Exhibit E](#)).]

Chair Jauregui:

With that, I will close the hearing on S.C.R. 1 (R1) and move on to the next hearing on Senate Concurrent Resolution 6 (1st Reprint).

Senate Concurrent Resolution 6 (1st Reprint): Directs the Sunset Subcommittee of the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study concerning professional and occupational licensing boards. (BDR R-520)

Senator James A. Settelmeyer, Senate District No. 17:

Formerly, I was on this Committee when I was in the Assembly. However, in the 2017–2018 Interim, I was a member of the Sunset Subcommittee of the Legislative Commission. In that respect, the Chair of that Commission, Assemblywoman Irene Bustamante Adams, did not seek reelection, and therefore I was asked to somewhat pick up the mantle and bring forth this issue.

In that respect, concerning the Sunset Subcommittee's findings and recommendations, we were authorized to review every board, commission, committee, and similar entity created by statute.

Since its first interim in 2011–2012, the Subcommittee has reviewed all of the active independent professional and occupational licensing boards at least once. Most of them are codified in *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) Title 54, and a few others are located in other titles of NRS. In the 2017–2018 Interim, the Subcommittee focused only on those licensing boards that had not previously been considered by the Subcommittee, reviewing a total of 23 licensing boards, which is not exactly a fun task. That being said, as a Subcommittee, we have come to the realization that we in the Legislature need to be aware of some of the issues with the boards and we probably need to take a little study of them.

Let me be clear, not all the boards have problems, but there were some reoccurring themes that we felt needed to be looked at. The list of our concerns is included in the committee report and forms the basis of Senate Concurrent Resolution 6 (1st Reprint). With that respect, I do want to say thank you to Ms. Stonefield for being such an advocate and for tirelessly helping us with all of those recommendations. Thank you. In respect to those recommendations:

- There are no statutory qualifications for hearing officers, but NRS permits these boards to delegate to hearing officers their authority to hear and decide complaints, including levying fines. We found that troubling. I might add that there are also no statutory requirements for executive directors, which also bothered us.
- *Nevada Revised Statutes* does not require board members to get any type of training to serve as board members. Some board members appeared to have no idea how to manage the business operation of the board, or even that they must have a budget and exercise basic oversight of the board's revenues, let alone the Open Meeting Law.
- Many provisions are not uniform from board to board. I think all of us have seen that. Some staff are state employees, and some are contractors. Some deposit revenues from fines in the State Treasury, while others keep them in their own revenues. We saw a lot of inconsistency.

- Some boards enter into contracts without submitting them to the State Board of Examiners. They claim, that because they are self-funded, they do not have to.
- There is also—we found some duplication of expenditures for office operations, legal advice, lobbying, and information technology, which could be an indication of wasted public funds.

The licensing boards are not in the *Executive Budget*. They were removed from the State Financial Administration, which is Chapter 353 of NRS, in 2001. The boards are self-funded, but very little attention has been paid to their finances for years because of this. It seems as though self-funded has become the question of self-supervising, as well. As a result, we have seen:

- Some unprocessed licensing applications.
- Some issues of embezzlement and fraud that the auditors picked up.
- Some travel expenses that we did not necessarily feel were proper.
- Fees higher than those in our neighboring states. That bothered us as we are always trying to figure out how to get more licensees to our state.
- Salaries for executive directors that are higher than the salaries of department heads who supervise hundreds of employees. Worse, a few of the executive directors are paid salaries that are in excess of the Nevada Governor, which, by law, we found needed to be limited to 95 percent of what the Governor makes. Yet we have a few out there that are above that.

I know during this time in a session, a number of bills have been amended to become interim studies—mostly to keep them alive. The Legislature is faced with many more requests for studies than it can implement. For that reason, I have offered a suggestion to the Senate Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections to amend this resolution to assign the study to the Sunset Subcommittee.

They are actually assigned to review all boards, commissions, committees, councils, and similar entities. And again, we are about halfway through all of the 200 that are possible to review. In order to take advantage of the knowledge that the Subcommittee already has, S.C.R. 6 (R1) directs the Sunset Subcommittee to continue to review the licensing boards in the 2019–2020 Interim.

In the 2017–2018 Interim, the Subcommittee directed most of the licensing boards to change some practices and report back to the next interim anyway. So the Subcommittee could easily pick it up from there, if we did not have a couple of other bills around here to make sure that they could all take credit cards, things of that nature. I am just trying to make it come into the next millennium. We are not to Bitcoin yet. Maybe we will get there.

In that respect, that really concludes the presentation of S.C.R. 6 (R1). I ask that you keep in mind that:

1. These boards have been created by the Legislature.
2. All of their powers are derived from the Legislature.
3. All of the money they collect and spend is based on a grant of legislative authority.

In that respect, it is time the Legislature take a good, hard look at these licensing boards. We owe it to the professionals who seek to be licensed in our state whose trust and services they provide. We owe it to our citizens.

I urge your support of S.C.R. 6 (R1). At this time, I would gladly take questions.

Chair Jauregui:

Committee, do you have any questions?

Assemblyman Daly:

I do not have so much a question but a comment, having served on the first edition of the Sunset Subcommittee. You are right, it is a lot of work and there is no way to get through all of them. I think the Subcommittee has been in existence for five interims now, and they are still not even partway through. Reading through this, I think trying to get some of that uniformity is going to be good, as you said. When I was reading through one of them, I chuckled a bit because we had the State Contractors' Board in front of us earlier, and they were wanting to delegate authority to hearing officers. We said, What is the qualification for the hearing officers? So we put an amendment in to say that they had to define the qualifications in a regulation so that we knew that people who were hearing these cases were qualified and had some knowledge about what they were hearing. They use administrative law judges and various things, but I think you will find the inconsistency there as well. Actually, I think what you are trying to do in this will be useful to the state. It will probably be like a 500-page bill if you unify them all, but nevertheless.

Senator Settlemeyer:

I appreciate it. Serving with you, Assemblyman Daly, on that subcommittee way back when—I think we both served on that subcommittee at the same time. I believe that there needs to be some consistency. I tried to do that this session unsuccessfully within all of NRS Title 54 for a little subject called dry needling. Rather than sticking it in everything, let us make one uniform rule for everyone within NRS Title 54 because it seems to be encroaching into all chapters anyway. I do not really think the State Barbers' Health and Sanitation Board should do it.

Chair Jauregui:

This will help create uniformity across the boards, correct? As I understand it, this study, instead of reviewing each board individually, would review items across the boards—such as how they handle complaints—with the recommendation of hopefully getting them to be uniform.

Senator Settlemeyer:

Yes, the goal would be to look at all the professional and occupational licensing boards in NRS Title 54 and see if there are any types of efficiencies that can be made by making general rules for all of them, rather than going on a case-by-case scenario, which we have done this last session. For example, going forth and saying that they all should be able to accept credit cards. We found two or three that could not, but since we have not reviewed all the other 200 of them, we did not know who could or could not. That did not make much sense. So why not just go forward and give them that authority? In that respect, the goal is to create uniformity.

But just so you know, the Sunset Subcommittee has absolutely no bill drafts. So once they come to a recommendation, they take it back to the Legislative Commission and ask for bill draft requests. Sometimes, things get busy. In that respect, it is always interesting that members of that Subcommittee have said, You know what, that is the right issue to bring forward. If the Subcommittee does not have enough bill draft requests, we will bring those issues forward ourselves. I have been running two bills this way this session, one dealing with homeopathic medicine and another one dealing with the concept of taking credit cards by all entities and giving them that authority.

But again, I think it is a great experience. I urge anybody to get on it. It is fascinating to see all the different boards and commissions. With that realization, you would probably never want to do it again, but once you start to gain that level of expertise, you see more problems and for some reason, you just keep going to a new rock layer and you keep trying to find out if we can solve them. I think we have a great system, but there is a lot more work I think we can do.

Chair Jauregui:

Are there any other questions from the Committee? Seeing none, let us open it up to testimony in support. [There was none.] Is there anyone in opposition? [There was no one.] Is there anyone in neutral? [There was no one.] Senator Settlemeyer, did you want to give any closing remarks?

Senator Settlemeyer:

With only 103 hours left, no.

Chair Jauregui:

We appreciate your brevity. I will close the hearing on Senate Concurrent Resolution 6 (1st Reprint).

The next item on our agenda—I am going to move us into a work session, so we can go ahead and move these bills to our floor. I am going to turn it over to our policy analyst so we can start with the work session on Senate Concurrent Resolution 1 (1st Reprint).

Senate Concurrent Resolution 1 (1st Reprint): Directs the Legislative Committee on Energy to conduct an interim study concerning the development of renewable energy and clean energy resources in this State. (BDR R-117)

Carol Stonefield, Committee Policy Analyst:

The first item before you in the work session is Senate Concurrent Resolution 1 (1st Reprint). There are no amendments. You heard the presentation today, and it is up for consideration.

Chair Jauregui:

Are there any questions for our policy analyst? [There were none.] I would be looking for a motion to adopt S.C.R. 1 (R1).

ASSEMBLYMAN FUMO MADE A MOTION TO ADOPT SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1 (1ST REPRINT).

ASSEMBLYMAN ROBERTS SECONDED THE MOTION.

Is there and discussion on the motion? [There was none.]

THE MOTION WAS ADOPTED. (ASSEMBLYMAN HAMBRICK WAS ABSENT FOR THE VOTE.)

I will assign this floor statement to Assemblyman Leavitt. The next item on our agenda is Senate Concurrent Resolution 6 (1st Reprint) for work session.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 6 (1st Reprint): Directs the Sunset Subcommittee of the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study concerning professional and occupational licensing boards. (BDR R-520)

Carol Stonefield, Committee Policy Analyst:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 6 (1st Reprint) was brought today by Senator Settlemeyer on behalf of the Sunset Subcommittee. There are no amendments, and so it would just be an adopted motion.

Chair Jauregui:

Are there any questions for our policy analyst? [There were none.] I would be looking for a motion to adopt S.C.R. 6 (R1).

ASSEMBLYMAN LEAVITT MADE A MOTION TO ADOPT SENATE
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 6 (1ST REPRINT).

ASSEMBLYMAN DALY SECONDED THE MOTION.

Is there and discussion on the motion? [There was none.]

THE MOTION WAS ADOPTED. (ASSEMBLYMAN HAMBRICK WAS
ABSENT FOR THE VOTE.)

I will assign this floor statement to Assemblyman Fumo. We are going to adjourn for the rest
of the day, Committee. [The meeting was adjourned at 5:55 p.m.]

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Catherine Bodenstein
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Assemblywoman Sandra Jauregui, Chair

DATE: _____

EXHIBITS

[Exhibit A](#) is the Agenda.

[Exhibit B](#) is the Attendance Roster.

[Exhibit C](#) is a letter in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1 (1st Reprint), dated May 29, 2019, written and submitted by Juan Palma, Nevada State Director, The Nature Conservancy.

[Exhibit D](#) is testimony in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1 (1st Reprint), dated May 29, 2019, submitted by S. Kent Hoekman, Ph.D., Research Professor Emeritus, Desert Research Institute.

[Exhibit E](#) is testimony in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1 (1st Reprint), dated May 29, 2019, submitted by James Faulds, Ph.D., Director and State Geologist, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, University of Nevada, Reno; and Bridget Ayling, Ph.D., Director, Great Basin Center for Geothermal Energy.